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A. E. MARION.

## HOTELS.

## St. James, European

WASHINGTON, D. C. 147

ROOSEVELT AGAIN  
CONQUERING WEST

Continued from Page One.

to-day is the subordination of special interests to the public good. He has said that before. He remarked, too, that in fairness to the corporations he will stand for them when they are in the right. He approved of the conditions enabling the corporations to earn their dividends, but he declared that corporations are not entitled to vote or to the ownership of public men. This was after he had talked with Senator Cummins, and the effect in Iowa was good.

"To your speeches in respect to corrupt business and its relation to politics reflect the spirit of the insurgents?" Mr. Roosevelt was asked. "How do I know what they think?" he snapped. He would discuss the matter no further.

## Bucks Wild West Show.

The colonel encountered to-night for the first time an opposition factor. It was at Grand Island. They were having a "hooping" big Wild West show, and the manager, who had been informed that Roosevelt was going to stop, sent him a wire requesting that he keep on going, because they did not wish any outside influences to contend with. Everybody in Grand Island wanted to see the show. It was either that or Roosevelt.

For some mysterious reason the message did not reach the colonel. He did stop, and he spoke briefly just at the time the show was scheduled to begin. They had to postpone the opening, and as usual, T. R. was out against even a Wild West show.

## Voice Grows Husky.

Omaha, Aug. 26.—Col. Roosevelt talked so frequently and so vigorously during the morning and early afternoon that his voice threatened to go back on him. A slight huskiness, which was noticed yesterday, developed into a rather serious throat. In Council Bluffs the colonel declared there was nothing much the matter with him, and that he will be able to do all that he has planned to do.

Everybody except Elihu Worthington and George Arthuroth, two negro porters attached to the special train, was sleeping soundly this morning as the engine rumbled into Marshalltown. As the train drew close to Marshalltown Elihu stuck his head out of the car window and saw a great big crowd packed up to the tracks, heard a band playing "America," and spotted the committee all in black coats.

The alarm was sent up and down the cars and the engineer stopped the train. The colonel was called and told that a telegram had been received, stating that Marshalltown felt very much slighted because T. R. wasn't going to stop and say "howdy" to the town. He put on a rain coat over his blue pajamas, put on his bath robe, and rubbed his eyes, just as he did in Buffalo, and went outside to the rear platform. There he faced a gathering of about 4,000 wide-awake citizens, some of whom had stayed awake all night to be there for the occasion.

## Photographed in Pajamas.

Marshalltown didn't get a very long speech, but the colonel started right off by telling them that Iowa is a grand State, and that he liked the enthusiasm of the people. He said a word or two about farming, but he checked himself to place at a rural person who took his picture. The photograph of T. R. in his pajamas and slippers, shrouded by a rain coat, will be a beauty. The crowd screamed with delight.

It had been understood by Col. Roosevelt that members of the Old Guard are attempting to sidestep the question of harmony in New York by explaining that all disagreements are caused by the issue of direct primaries. This is the way he put it to-day.

The progressives are emphatically in favor of taking a real step forward about direct primaries, substantially on the lines of Gov. Hughes' proposition. But this is not the main issue. The main issue is that we stand against bossism, big and little, and in favor of genuine popular rule, not only at the elections, but within the party organizations, and above all that we are ruthless against every species of corruption, big or little, and against the alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics. As to that, it has been found that too often in the past a boss system offers a peculiarly efficient and objectionable means of communication.

"We are against the domination of the few," he concluded, "and the public by special interests, whether these special interests are business or political, or a compound of the two."

## Meets Senator Cummins.

After his chat with the correspondents, the colonel had his breakfast. He heard the crowd at Ames call him and responded. Seeing Senator Cummins rushing his way through the local citizens, the colonel shouted:

"Hello, Cummins; come right up. It's good to see you. It certainly is fine, by George."

A silver cornet band blew explosively in the railroad station of Ogden, the next stop. A brisk wind caused the musicians to lose a few notes, but the effect was glorious, and the colonel made manifest his approval.

There was a very short stay at Jefferson. Men with wide straw hats, such as you see usually in the comic papers, and men with a growth of moss under their chins established a picturesque background for the scene. It was a trifle odd, but it had what the high-brow writers are wont to call "color."

## Big Time at Carroll.

If the colonel were still President, his reception at Carroll, Iowa, could not have been more pompous or formal. The detachment of State militia, formed a lane, through which the colonel passed on his way from the train to the public square. The colonel was quite overjoyed at this reception, and he consumed most of his short speech in thanking Carroll for its kindness.

Senator Cummins had an opportunity to discuss things with him, and to tip him off on what the West is particularly interested in besides the mere fact of Roosevelt's visit.

"Iowa," he said to the crowd at Denison, "is the State in which the people are fortunately typical. In fact, they place the general interests before the special interests." This aroused the indignation of the station.

It is the problem before the American people to-day, "the colonel declared, "and we must subordinate special interests to the public welfare. I want to stand for the corporations when they are right, so that they can have conditions under which they can earn dividends. But the corporations are not entitled to vote nor are they entitled to the ownership of any public man.

Council Bluffs turned itself upside down to give the colonel a noisy welcome. Representative Walter Smith, of the Can-

FAMOUS AUTHOR  
ON SPOOK-HUNT

Continued from Page One.

Mary Roberts Rinehart Goes  
to Lilydale and Hob-Nobs  
With Mediums

## EXCITING RIDE HOME

Dr. Stanley M. Rinehart, of Allegheny, and his wife, Mary Roberts Rinehart, the well-known novelist, are spending the summer at Benus Point, Lake Champlain, New York. Last week they put in a day at Lilydale, the Spiritualist camp-meeting, where all sorts of mediums, slate-writers, clairvoyants, etc., do congress, and where the air is said to buzz with the whizzing of spooks. Dr. Rinehart is interested from the medical standpoint in all forms of neurasthenia. Mrs. Rinehart is interested in any novel phase of life that will furnish "copy." She says that in Lilydale gave her suggestions for ten farce comedies and just as many mystery stories, that will back "Seven Days" and "The Man in Lower Ten" off the map.

Coming back from the ghost convention in their automobile they had a terrible experience, being caught in a cloud after night five feet in the air while the spell of the story is on. For an hour they worked in darkness, wind and howling storm to get the chains on the car. And then they beat it back to Spookville, a wild, waltz-me-around-again-Willie ride, hub deep in mud and water, skidding every inch of the way, and only recognizing the road by flashes of lightning.

Mrs. Rinehart's readers do not need ghosts, cloudbursts and spirit rappings for excitement. All they need to do is to sit in the chair or lie in the hammock and read her latest romance, "The Window at the White Cat." It sends up and down your spine deliciously cooling thrills and chills. Agreeable tremors of nervous interest shake you. If some one rings a bell unexpectedly, you jump up to see what it is. The matter was one of Anna Katherine Green's. She solves it with an ingenuity worthy of Conan Doyle. And she adds to these virtues the priceless gift of ringing laughter.

Of all her stories "The Window at the White Cat" seems to us the best. Never have so much fun and excitement been concentrated between the covers of a book.

non forces at Washington, took the colonel in tow and drove in an automobile through the city. In the public square the colonel made an address in which he referred to the New York situation. He was well received. Mr. Smith hailed T. R. as the most distinguished American, but Mr. Smith was not asked to speak, while Mr. Dooliver was.

Col. Roosevelt visited the home of J. F. Wilcox, one of Cummins' strongest supporters in the State of Iowa. The crowd swarmed down to the train. T. R. Roosevelt's reception was enthusiastic, but not too much so.

## Cheyenne Next Stop.

Early to-morrow morning the Roosevelt party will arrive in Cheyenne. Bucking bronchos, flying aborigines, races, roping contests, war dances, everything that fires the heart of the cowboy will be on view of the colonel and his followers. They expect him to do a few stunts himself, besides making a speech. They hope that he will ride and whoop and raise the very devil, and he probably will.

Archie Roosevelt, who got on the train and rode from Omaha to Fremont, wanted to go along, but he couldn't. His father regretted it.

As the special flies Westward to-night through Nebraska, George Ade is telling a story in the car behind the engine.

## CIPHER OF GREAT VALUE.

Moritz Says Omission of One Cost Him \$125,000.

New York, Aug. 26.—Asserting that an omission of a cipher in a telegram damaged him to the amount of \$125,000 in a business venture, Henry Moritz has begun a suit in the Supreme Court to recover that amount of money from the Postal Telegraph Cable Company.

Moritz set forth that he was in the clothing business on Broadway, and was negotiating with a large Chicago firm for an advance of \$10,000 for use as working capital, and for \$1,000 a year for several subsequent years. He said that having secured an option on a lease of a Broadway store he sent a telegram by the Postal Telegraph Cable Company to the Chicago firm informing them of that fact and asking if he could depend upon the \$10,000. He asserted that he received an affirmative answer and went ahead with the lease and ordered expensive fittings for the new store and entered into several contracts.

The plaintiff said that when he called upon the Chicago firm for the \$10,000 it produced the telegram in which he was made to ask for but \$1,000. He asserted that an investigation resulted in the discovery that one of the operators had dropped a cipher and said that he had written plain \$10,000.

The telegram company denied the liability and set up as a special defense the provision on the back of the telegram blank limiting its liability. On the application of counsel for the defendant company Justice Page, in the Supreme Court, directed the plaintiff to file a bond of \$250 to secure any costs that might go against him.

## George B. Cornellison Dead.

Special to The Washington Herald.  
Spencer, N. C., Aug. 26.—George B. Cornellison, aged seventy years, died at Raleigh to-day in a hospital, where he had been taken for treatment. He was a Confederate veteran and a well-known farmer, and is survived by several sons. The remains were brought to his home near Spencer for interment.

## Reginald Vanderbilt III.

Special to The Washington Herald.  
Newport, R. I., Aug. 26.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who is ill at his home in Portsmouth with typhoid fever, was reported to-day as being very comfortable. He passed a good night, and his condition is encouraging.

## S. L. Swicegood Dead.

Special to The Washington Herald.  
Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 26.—S. L. Swicegood, for a number of years a well-known jeweler in Salisbury, died to-day at a hospital in Greensboro, where he had gone for treatment. He was thirty-eight years old, and is survived by a wife and several small children.

## L'ETAT C'EST MOI!

I shall insist upon honesty, if it breaks up the best business in the land!  
I stand for decent citizenship!  
I am against the corporation when it does wrong!  
I am against the mob!  
I will keep order on the one hand!  
I will insist upon justice!  
I shall insist upon order!  
I wasn't the one who was killed!  
I am with the poor man!  
I will make the mob come to time!  
I believe in party government!  
I recognize no party distinctions!  
I want to talk!BOSSSES WOULD SEE  
COLONEL ON ALTAR

Continued from Page One.

President Taft and the use of the President's name to cause Mr. Roosevelt's defeat and Mr. Sherman's selection.

But as a sort of comment on Mr. Woodruff's declaration against the direct primaries proposition, Mr. Grison gave out a communication he had received from Darwin R. James, Jr., president of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club, in which Mr. James asserted that so recently as three years ago Mr. Woodruff had been a champion of direct nominations.

"At the Kings County Republican convention of 1907," wrote Mr. James, "Mr. Woodruff, from the platform, advocated direct nominations, insisting, however, that they must be mandatory and applied to all parties. Subsequently the executive committee of Kings County appointed a committee to confer with the committee of the Young Men's Republican Club to draft a direct nomination bill."

"The two committees met and agreed upon a bill which was subsequently the Hamann-Green bill. Prior to this action the Republican county committee of Kings had on several occasions passed resolutions favoring direct nominations. The resolutions of the executive committee and of the county committee have never been reversed or modified in any respect. Apparently Woodruff is insinuating against the county committee of Kings county."

Mr. Grison, who left town early in the afternoon to stay over Sunday at his summer place in Fairfield, Conn., said that he had not an opportunity to verify the information sent to him by Mr. James, but that they had no reason to believe that it wasn't correct in every respect.

## Bosses in Conference.

Mr. Barnes and Mr. Woodruff also went away to-day for the week-end. Before they went away they had a conference at the Republican Club with Jacob Brenner, chairman of the executive committee of the Brooklyn Republican organization. At this conference it was made plain to Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Barnes that Naval Officer F. J. H. Kracke, the Republican leader of the Eighteenth assembly district of Kings, had undoubtedly finally determined to come out against the continuance of Woodruff's domination of the Brooklyn organization, and the fear was also expressed that Mr. Kracke might be able to carry two or three other district leaders with him. The matter was one that neither Mr. Woodruff nor Mr. Barnes would discuss. Two of the Brooklyn leaders who are expected to follow Kracke are L. M. Swayze, of the Seventeenth district, and C. J. Haubert, of the Nineteenth.

In addition to what he has already been quoted for, Mr. Barnes said this for publication: "What the people of this country want is to be left alone. They want to go about their business in peace. What the business life of the country needs is to be saved from the peril which is impending, bolstered up by this wanton political agitation. It is not a question of politics, but a question of the business life of the State. It is going to be hard work, as Mr. Woodruff has said, to rehabilitate the convention, as the people are striving for a basis to arouse the passion of the public mind. As to Col. Roosevelt's avowed determination to rid the party of crooks, there can be no compromise on that question, because there can be no fight on it. This entire controversy is being taken too seriously. It ought to be regarded rather in a humorous vein."

When Barnes was told that Col. Roosevelt, in a speech at Carroll, Iowa, stated that the main issue in this State was the struggle against bossism, he replied grimly:

"Did he say that? Well, that's one point at which I'm with him on, anyway."

## WANTS RADICAL PLATFORM.

Hoke Smith Says Reform Measures Will Be Introduced.

Atlanta, Aug. 26.—A progressive platform will be adopted by the State Democratic convention, which meets here next Thursday, according to Hoke Smith, who will then be formally nominated for governor to succeed Joseph M. Brown.

"The platform," said former Gov. Smith, "will be along the lines of the Macon platform of four years ago, on which I stood, only much more vigorous in its criticism of the use of money and in its demands for additional legislation to punish offenses of this character, and to prohibit the use of money in the politics of Georgia."

The ex-governor said all reform measures passed during his administration for stringent regulation of corporations, disfranchisement of negroes, and to bar venal and floating voters from registration, would be indorsed. In other words, said Mr. Smith, the platform will declare for the square deal.

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## DAVENPORT IS INDORSED.

Will Be Nominated Without Opposition in New York.

Utica, Aug. 26.—It is definitely announced to-night that State Senator Frederick M. Davenport will be renominated without opposition at the Oneida County Republican convention next month. Vice President Sherman and the other Republican leaders in the county have decided not to further oppose the senator, and with the indorsement of Col. Roosevelt, the backing of both factions of the party, and his personal popularity to accelerate the machinery, the name of this senator will be placed upon the ticket with a whoop. It is believed that his Democratic opponent will be former Senator Joseph Ackroyd, of Yorkville.

Close friends of Vice President Sherman in this city are in a state of great alarm over his political future. One of these friends, although he admitted he spoke without authority, stated that Mr. Sherman, if the proper means were employed, would gladly retire from the temporary chairmanship in favor of Roosevelt, Rod, Fred Greiner, of Buffalo, or any one else.

The Vice President, however, previous to his departure for Illinois to-day, refused to discuss the possibility of his retiring.

PRESIDENT LAUDS  
NEGRO EDUCATORSAddresses Hampton Institute  
Trustees Near Beverly.

## SEES END OF RACE PROBLEM

Executive Expresses Regret that Some Philanthropists Have Slighted Schools of the Sort and Suggests What He Might Do if He Had Ten Millions—Sees Hope in South.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 26.—President Taft attended a meeting of some of the trustees of Hampton Institute, one of the big colored institutions of the country, at the home of Mrs. Robert S. Bradley, at Prides Crossing, near here, this afternoon. Before leaving, the President talked at length with Gov. Fort, of New Jersey, and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. Gov. Fort was making a formal call, and Senator Lodge wanted to discuss Massachusetts and general political situation.

The President, in his address to the trustees, said:

"I am not a millionaire, and I have never had the feelings of one, but sometimes one's imagination takes life and you wonder what you would do if you had an income of \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 a year and had the ordinary feelings of a man who wished to help his fellow-men. It seems to me that one would look about first to find those things to which he could be certain he might give his money and get a return of good to humanity, and in looking about I am very sure that he could not find a place in which he could, for the benefit of humankind, invest his money with more certainty of returns than in Hampton Institute."

## Hampton Is Slighted.

"I think it does not speak quite well for the gentlemen who are contributing generously to various causes that the head of an institution like Hampton, which is the beginning of a great movement to solve the race question in this country, should be obliged to go about seeking \$100,000 a year and take a burden himself that nobody appreciates until he has had to get that money in this way. One hundred thousand dollars a year is the income of a certain number of millions, and Hampton ought to have had millions long ago, in our time, at the head of the institution, and it is the same with Tuskegee as with Hampton—money not waste his life in raising the money, but may devote his attention to the end which he can do in carrying on such a school and making it more efficient."

"Hampton has done more than merely solve the race question in the proper way. It furnished to the American educator a type of school that is now spreading throughout the country. Gen. Armstrong was the first one to put into practical operation an industrial school that did the work that those schools were intended to do. It does seem strange, and it certainly is interesting, that it required the solution of the problem of the education of the negro to present to the white educators the best methods of educating the whites. One of the dangers that we are likely to fall into in the North is the education of the negro is to forget the necessity, and the very great necessity, for a similar education of the whites in the South."

"Education is the solution of the race question when it is directed toward giving the negro a self-respect and a belief in the dignity of labor, and in the necessity for his making himself a valuable member of the community, in order that the white man may then give him what is due. When a man is a valuable member of a community as a laborer, as a skilled laborer, and one who builds up the industries of the community, then he will get all the rights that are coming to him."

## Sees Hope in South.

"It does not like to go into politics, or to discuss the fact, but I do believe that the present situation in the South is one of hope for the solution of the negro question, because politics is largely out of it, and now the Southern white man and the Southern negro and the Northern negro are all uniting in the movement to teach the ten million negroes how to support themselves, how to support the community in which they live; and when their value in the community is demonstrated, as it is being demonstrated, the race question will have its solution."

"No one can read the lectures that Booker T. Washington has delivered to his own people without realizing that he is one of the greatest men of this country, and that he dares to tell them the truth, in order that they may begin to build up their lives on a sure foundation."

## Fined for Liquor Selling.

Special to The Washington Herald.  
Staunton, Va., Aug. 26.—For selling liquor in local option territory, Garrett & Co., of Norfolk, who make and sell Havawatha cordial, pleaded guilty in the Corporation Court to-day, and were fined \$50. Their agent, J. M. Jordan, was fined a like sum. The case against Philip G. Kelley & Co., of Richmond, for a like offense will be tried August 31.

Shop Early—Store Closes at 6 To-night.

YOU CAN ALWAYS SAVE BY CHARGING

HECHT & COMPANY

513 515 517 7th St.

## FURNISHINGS

A Saturday Clear-up Sale.

Many of the lots are limited, and not enough for a day's selling, so we advise an early call. It will be many a day before such bargains will come again—

Men's Percal Shirts of superior makes; not all sizes. Sold up to 50c. To be closed out at.....	15c	Men's Madras and Percal Shirts, in all sizes. Selling up to \$1.50; all fine grades. Close-out price.....	65c	Men's Mercerized Lisle Hose, selling regularly at 25c; all sizes. In this close-out sale at.....	14c	Men's White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; the quality sold usually at 7c. To be closed out at.....	3 1/2c	Men's Silk Four-in-hands, in all the new effects; the price is always 25c. To be closed out at.....	12 1/2c	Men's Genuine President Suspenders, selling at all stores at 50c. They are in this close-out at.....	28c	Men's Soft-finish Percal Pajamas, in all sizes.
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